### NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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VOLUME XLHI------NO. 154

### AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW PRITE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-BUNERY DENETT. WALLACK'S THEATRE - DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-MARTIA GILMORE'S GARDEN-THOMAS' CONCERTS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MASKS AND PACES NIBLO'S GARDEN-LOVE AND LABOR. PARK THEATRE-THE LINGARDS. LYCEUM THEATRE-ROMED AND JULIET. BOOTIPS THEATRE.—AIMER
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-OUR BOARDING HOUSE. TONY PASTOR'S-VARISTY
NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN-CHOW-CHOW. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY
IRVING HALL-PHONOGRAPH AND CONCERT. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY.

### TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer

at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid. The probabilities are that the weather in New Fork and its vicinity beday will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rains. To-morrow the conditions will be still more unfavorable.

An Exceedingly large coffee crop in Costa Rica is the most important and cheering annonneement in the Central American news this

TEXAS SENDS a borrible story—the murder by a young man of his sister and brother-in-law, and then his suicide-all because his father did not make a will to suit him.

WORK WILL BE RESUMED in the Schuylkill mining region to-day and will be continued all through the month. This ought to reduce the price of coal, but the monopoly will find a way to put it up.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE is, of course, to be fought over again in Montreal this year. The Orangemen have notified the civil authorities that they must have protection, and if it is denied them they will protect themselves.

BROOKLYN'S RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION has done its work thoroughly. Nearly all the leading pyenues and streets are given an elevated read, and it only remains now for the capital-ists to come together and go to work.

THE REV. MR. VOSBURGH appeared in bis pulpit last evening in Jersey City and preacled to the largest congregation ever assembled in the church. The scene was in many respects an extraordinary one. From the dock to the pulpit is a step which it falls to the lot of but few men to take

- THE ATMOSPHERE of Tammany Hall seems to be fatal to the temperance cause. At any rate, the society which meets there every Sunday while the rival organization in the Cooper lustitute is said to be increasing in numbers. The Tammany Hall party had better find another

IF PISTORIUS, the German priest under sen tence of death in Pennsylvania for murder, is not insane he is certainly not far from it. His conduct from the time he was a child has always been singularly inconsistent with any theory of sound sense. He had not been a month in this country when he threatened to shoot the Archbishop of Philadelphia. His case will be laid before the State Board of Pardons, and it is not improbable that his sentence will be commuted.

WHEN GENTLEMEN like General Banning, the chairman of the House Military Committee, whether intentionally or through inadvertence, misrepresent the condition of the army in Congress, it is important to a proper understanding of the question that they should be corrected. This is partially done by General Gibbon in a letter elsewhere printed. It is, as General Gibbon points out, very unfair in Mr. Banning, when conmerating the number of officers in the army, to include the sergeants and corporals and hold up the figures as the evidence of the necessity of army reorganization.

THE SERMONS YESTERDAY were of a practical rather than a speculative character. Mr. Beceiver described how the battle of life ought to be fought: Mr. Talmage gave some excel. lent advice to converts, nearly sixty of whom were received by him; the Rev. Mr. Richmond preached on flinl obedience, and the Rev. Mr. King on Christ as the bridegroom of the Church. The importance of small things was treated of by Mr Alger and the duties of Christians by Father Drumgoole. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth attacked the evolution theory and Mr. Frothingliam pointed out some of the consolations of rationalism. In St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, Dr. Schenck exhorted his congregation to pay off its indebtedness, toward which the magnificent donation of seventy thousand dollars has been given by Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting.

THE WEATHER .- The storm centre in the West has extended its influence rapidly eastward and now dominates the weather as far toward the Atlantic coast as the western slopes of the Alleghany Mountains. On the Middle Atlantic coast the atormy conditions have abuted their violence considerably and, although light rains continue to fall over the area they have become broken into showers. The roiss in the West are extending over the lake region. The highest pressure is now over Nova Scoria and is passing into the Atlantic. West of the storm centre in Minnesota the pressure is rising quickly, with heavy northwest clearing weather. Differences of temperature in the Upper Mississippi and lake region fidicate the probability that other tornadoes will occur in the districts between Tempessee and Minnesota. The tremendous destructive power of the Missouri tornado is shown by the devastation it has wrought along its track. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rains. To merrow the conditions will be still more unfaGeneral Grant's Chances.

An "esteemed contemporary"-to use phrase which seems to be in vogue just nowsuddenly cries out that the republicans are getting ready to nominate General Grant in 1880. We need hardly say that this "esteemed contemporary" is a democratic organ. It is a well known fact that nobody knows so much about what the democrats are going to do next as the republican organs; and it is but natural that the demperatic expositors should be equally well informed about what the republicans intend. Accordingly we have this vision of the Man on Horseback.

We do not believe that the republicans will willingly renominate General Grant in 1880. In the first place there are too many old gentlemen in that party who have their eyes fixed on the White House, and to whom, at their time of life, another four years of hope deferred is an extremely unpleasant prospect. When a Presidential candidate has got past fifty he does not willingly see anybody renominated, because he is getting nervous about his own term. Then again, except in certain contingencies, of which we will speak further on, General Grant might not be a popular candidate. He was President eight years, and the country has not yet forgotten the touching confession he made in his last Message that he was conscious of errors arising out of the fact that he was not bred to civil life. All generous minded men appreciated that and held him in a large measure blameless; but most men at the same time saw the evil tendencies of his manner of ruling, and, without severely blaming him, were glad to get back to rulers used to civil life and preferring civil methods of governing.

Finally, it is but fair to say that there is no reason to believe that General Grant would accept another nomination. There is not the least doubt that he accepted the first very unwillingly, nor that he laid down his office at the end of the second term with a great sense of relief and a strong desire to rest from the cares and burdens he had borne for so many years.

There is one contingency, and one only, we will say to our "esteemed contemporary." in which we incline to believe that all the obstacles we have mentioned to General Grant's renomination may be overcome. If the democratic leaders should so misconduct themselves as to give the people a fright; if by their silly investigation and apparent determination to keep the country in turmoil and set the example which has been so tatal in Mexico of unsettling the declared results of a Presidential election, and if by their alliance with the inflation and other wild and ignorant Communistic elements in the country they should happen to thoroughly and deeply alarm the intelligent and property owning classes of the country, in that case we can very easily believe that the republicans, who know that General Grant is at bottom trusted as a strong and determined map, about whose policy there would not be the least doubt, though his methods might not be the wisest, would renominate him as the man most certain to be elected, and we will add our belief that in such a case he would undoubtedly be elected.

What we wish, therefore, to point out to in "esteemed contemporary" and to the democrats generally is that General Grant, who is for some reasons the most formidable candidate the republicans can nominate in 1880, can be nominated only through the folly of the democrats. The democratic party ought to behave itself. It ought to remember that it has not yet regained the confidence of the country. It cannot afford to give its opponents odds. There are many reasons why the country would be the better for a change of party in the federal administration; but those who see this ever so plainly still think they would like to see a change for the better and not for the worse, The multitude of independent voters bave undoubtedly had strong leanings toward the democratic party of late. The fact that the House of Representatives is democratic, that so many Governors and State Legislatures are democratic, and that he Senate will be democratic, though by a small majority, in 1879, is proof that the tendency has been in this direction. But we ask any intelligent democrat whether the action of his party in the present Congress has strengthened that tendency? Has it not, on the contrary, checked and weakened it?

We do not pretend to say that the republicans have been much more sensible than their opponents in the last tedious and unprofitable eight months. But we do say that for a party which is yet essentially in the minority, which can attain to power only by inspiring confidence in its conservative and intelligent spirit, the democrats have in this Congress flung away more chances than they can afford to lose. They have blundered far oftener than they have acted wisely or judiciously. They have constantly submitted themselves to the leadership of their least able and judicious men. They have allowed their party, the old party of hard money, to be dragged at the heels of wild inflationists; they have failed to adopt remedial legislation calculated to restore the country to prosperity, even when it was introduced by their own men. It is not an exaggeration to say that they have allowed that of the Carrigbeg Reef to the south by their party to be ruled by a few "blatherskites," and this when they have a large body of experienced, able and wise men,

who ought to have been their leaders. Half a dozen men, not one of whom would be asked to form even the minor policies of the party if it were judiciously led-half a dozen such men, acting without concert with any acknowledged party leader in either house, advising with not one of the men whom the country looks upon as democratic chiefs, have been able to commit the whole party to an investigation of the last Presidential election which threatens, unless it should turn out a contemptible fizzle, to keep the country in turmoil and uneasiness for a year to come. What does it all amount to? The "fraud issue," as it was called, was there before the inquiry. The democrats had all the advantage of it without disturbing the country by a Congressional committee. Six weeks ago they were reasonably certain, in spite of their undeniable blunders, of carrying the country next fall | age between New York and Liverpool.

and electing a majority of the next House. He would be a rash man who should assert that their chances are as good now as they were then. The Potter committee has consolidated the republican party; has given it an issue, and a very strong one for the fall campaign, and has given them reason to hope that they may carry the next House. That is the net result of this great stroke of political genius. In fact, the question which this folly forces upon the country is whether it can afford to risk a democratic majority in the next House, when they are already certain of the Senate; and when that question is put to the independent voters this fall the democrats will be uncommonly fortunate if it is answered in their favor.

As to General Grant we have only this to say-it depends upon democratic folly whether he is renominated; but if they frighten the country he will undoubtedly be not only nominated, but elected.

Another Attempt on Kalser Wilhelm's Life.

But three weeks and a day have elapsed since the futile attempt of the Leipsie socialist, Hoedel, to assassinate the aged German Emperor, and the world-wide congratulations upon his happy escape had searcely ceased to pour in, when another assassin attempted to carry out what Hoedel had failed in. This time, unfortunately, the wretch succeeded in wounding. and it is feared dangerously, the heroic old Kaiser. There is every sign that the assassin made most deliberate preparation for his bloody work. That the Emperor escaped with life seems entirely providen-tial. Firing from the window of a hotel fronting upon the street, Unter den Linden-through which His Majesty was passing in an open carriage on his way to the Thiergarten -- and using buckshot which would spread after its discharge, the assassin did not risk interruption or stake his chance of successful murder upon a single bullet. The devotion and presence of mind of the Emperor's chasseur, who flung himself between the assassin and his master, thus doubtless saving the latter's life, is worthy of all praise and recalls the similar devotion of the young Russian aide-de-camp, who pushed his horse before the carriage of the Czar Alexander, when, in Paris, in 1867, the latter was fired on by Berezowski, a Polish exile, while returning from a review held by Napoleon III. in his honor. The attempt itself recalls that of Fieschi upon the life of Louis Philippe in Paris in 1835. Fieschi had fixed an infernal machine of iron pipes loaded with bullets in the front window of a house on the Boulevard du Temple, and, as the King and his sons were returning from a review, fired all the barrels at once. The King escaped unburt, but Marshal Mortier, the Duc de Trevise and sixteen others were killed and twenty-two onlookers at the royal cavalcade were seriously wounded. Fieschi and his accomplices were executed. Such, doubtless, will be the well deserved fate of the wretch who sought out such a shining mark yesterday, and his act will seal the fate of Hoedel. The socialistic movement which produces

and the government of the Empire will grapple it without gloves. The sympathy of the world will go out to the aged monarch stricken by this skulking coward, and hope will be universal that in spite of his great age-he is in his eighty-second year-he may come safely though this unlooked for ordeal of fire as he did through so glorious career. He who received his baptism of fire sixty-five years ago at the battle of Leipsic should not perish at the hands of a miserable assassin now-that assassin a Saxon, too. It, therefore, rejoices us that, by the latest despatches, the battle for life seemed turning in Kaiser Wilhem's favor.

such hideous crimes' now becomes a ques-

tion of the greatest moment in Germany,

# The Loss of the Idaho.

Our special despatch this morning announcing the loss of the steamer Idaho, which left this port for Liverpool via Queens town on the 21st ult., states that the vessel struck on the Carrigmore Rock, off Saltee Island, on the coast of Wexford, Ireland, The position of the rock with relation to the lightship that marks the danger line on this part of the Irish coast suggests that any vessel passing during a fog-even a heavy fog-must be too far inshore for safety or pretty well seaward out of harm's way if she fails to make the light. The fog is sfated to have been densea good reason for extreme caution on an iron bound coast, and one, we suppose, that would suggest to a careful navigator the necessity of continuous sounding and a very slow speed. The soundings approaching the point where the Idaho struck indicate a rapidly shoaling bottom. Indeed, it is impossible that soundings could have been made without the ship's approach to danger being discovered after half a dozen casts of the lead. We are therefore at a loss to understand how, under any circumstances, a steamer navigated by such an experienced commander as Captain Hoimes could have been run into the treacherous maze of reefs that surround the Carrigmore Rock. The charts show the position of this fock and eastward, and it is plain that to reach the former, on the course presumably followed by the Idaho, the ship must have passed close to the latter and therefore in shoal water. She therefore steamed within the range of two lights-one the Hook light at the entrance of Waterford Harbor, and the other the double lights on the lightship moored to mark the dangerous character of this part of the coast. Until an explanation of the circumstances immediately preceding the wreck is made we cannot assign any reason for her loss. It is fortunate, however, that no lives were sacrificed, and that the officers of the ship proved to be equal to the dreadful emergency that presented itself. The occurrence furnishes a lesson which we hope will be thoroughly studied by all steamship captains before passing up or down St. George's Channel in thick weather. It will also impress upon navigators that the safety of the ship and her passengers is of more importance than the making of a rapid passMr. Sherman's Letter.

The vague, halting and (we regret to be ompelled to use so strong a word) shuffling estimony of Secretary Sherman before the Potter Committee on Saturday produces a painful impression. It is not so much the contents of the alleged letter that excites this feeling of doubt and distrust as the previous defiant declarations of Mr. Sherman. He stated, not long since, to the special correspondent of the Henrico in Washington in language as positive and emphatic as it was possible for outraged, innocence to employ, that such a letter as he was accused of writing existed at all it is a forgery and fraud. He based this emphatic and defiant disclaimer on his clear and positive recollection that he had never written any letter at all to persons connected with the Louisiana returns. Now, if that statement made to our special correspondent at Washington was true it is amazing that Mr. Sherman did not repeat it with the same strong emphasis in his testimony before the cotamittee. Why did he halt and shuffle in a matter wherein his unsworn statements had been so positive and absolute?

We will not now discuss the question whether the alleged letter, if genuine, is consistent with Mr. Sherman's innocence. If his wholesale denial to our correspondent were not so recent and so pointed the drift and bearing of the alleged letter would afford occasion for candid construction; but his sweeping denial that he ever wrote any letter at all astounds and perplexes us. We are justified in complaining that Mr. Sherman has not been square with the Henaun. Recarding him as a man of honor, we accepted his denial with full belief, and on the strength of it we asserted, without hesitation, our impression that the democrats would be disappointed when they came to close quarters with their witnesses. Believing on Mr. Sherman's strong asseverations that the alleged letter was a downright forgery, and knowing that this was one of the main points toward which the inquiry was to be directed, we inclined to judge the cargo by this sample. Our faith s shaken by the failure of Mr. Sherman to repeat before the committee what he had said with such sweeping breadth of statement to our correspondent. If it be true that he never wrote any letter at all and that the pretended letter is a malignant forgery, why did he not swear it before the committee with the same emphasis that he asserted it to our correspondent? Was be afraid that he might be confronted and confounded with the original? As if laying the foundation for a different line of defence, Mr. Sherman swears that there are things in the alleged letter which he would have been warranted in writing. If the letter is a forgery, if he never wrote any letter at all, what interest has he in defending or justifying its con-

In spite of this ugly look we sincerely hope that Mr. Sherman will be able make a complete vindication. In view of his excellent management of the national finances within the last six months we should regard it as a public misfortune for him to be struck down on such a charge as is now made against him. It is not so much the contents of the letter as the painful contrast between his previous statements and his testimony that excites our doubts and apprehensions. It looks too much as if he had attempted a game of bluff. It is difficult to reconcile his recent tone of defiance and his absolute denials with the has an ultimate purpose to incorporate "bated breath" with which he delivered his them with her navy. "In the actual conestimony, and his attempts to justify the contents of a letter which he had so strongly denounced as an absolute forgery. Suspicious as these appearances are we nevertheless hope that the progress of the investigation will fully vindicate Mr. Sherman.

.But whether Mr. Sherman survives or perishes we do not see that President Hayes has anything to fear. His title rests upon the authoritative decision of the Forty-fourth Congress, which no subsequent Congress has any power to review. The constitution makes the Congress which is in existence at the time of a Presidential count the deciding power as to an election, and confers upon no subsequent Congress authority to review its decision. If frauds were committed the perpetrators and accomplices are liable to punishment and disgrace, but there is no more power to reverse the decision than there is to put a man on trial a second time after an acquittal on proof that the jury had been tampered with.

Was It Suicide! It is to be regretted that there has been iny attempt on the part of the triends of Mr. Charles P. Devlin to misrepresent to the proper authorities and the press the circumstances attending that gentleman's death on last Saturday morning. A suicide is, of course, a melancholy event, and the feelings of any family in which such a calamity occurs must be extremely painful. But the law requires and the public safety demands that all cases of the kind shall be properly investigated, and no considerations of a private or personal character can be suffered to interfere with so important a public interest. There is nothing in the rash act of the unfortunate deceased, if he did really die by his own hand, that can reflect disgrace on his relatives. He had committed no crime which tempted him to seek to escape the penalty by self-destruction. His health was bad and his mind give way to the pressure of pecuniary troubles and physical weakness. His business conduct had been honorable, his private life irreproachable, his home happy. Such, at least, is the story told by his friends. His suicide could, therefore, only be attributed to one of those visitations of God which humanity must sometimes bear, and there is no reason why any attempt should have been made to cover up and conceal the

Under the circumstances the hurried inquest that was held on the remains will searcely be regarded as satisfactory. While every person must respect the feelings of the afflicted family the scrutiny into the facts should be all the closer on account of the conflicting and contradictory state-

examination of the remains and to the copelusion that death resulted from strangulation, simply from having heard the history of the case and having found a mark around the neck. Such an incom-plete investigation might, in some cases, leave very important facts undiscovered and undisclosed. In this melancholy oc-currence it might have been accepted as satisfactory, provided no conflicting storios had been told. As it is it is certainly insufficient.

William Brack Lawrence on Noutral Duttes.

The interview with the venerable and accomplished Governor Lawrence, at Ochre Point, his beautiful seat near Newport, on the question suggested by the arrival of the Cimbria will attract the attention of lawyers, statesmen and publicists. Mr. Lawrence is perhaps the highest living American authority on questions of international law. Such questions have been the chief sueject of his researches during a long and active literary life. After the death of Wheaton, the author of the best extant treatise on the law of nations, Wheaton's heirs selected Mr. Lawrence to edit the new edition of that great work and supply the notes which should bring it up to the ad-

vanced state of knowledge.
On all points connected with the interna tional law of the subject Governor Lawrencois clear and explicit; but he practises much reserve in respect to our statute of 1818, which he does not undertake to interprel except in its bearing on international obligations. No foreign Power can found any claim upon our domestic statutes, enacted to regulate the duties of our own

On the question of privateering Mr. Lawrence maintains, with perfect justice, that the question is irrelevant to anything done or contemplated by the Cimbria. Mr. Lawrence shows, however, that the United States retain the right to commission privateers whenever we shall be at war, which is a point too clear for controversy; but he ventures upon more doubtful ground in suggesting that Russia may, perhaps, legally avail herself of this resource. He asserts that the declaration of Paris, by which privateering was abolished between the parties to that arrangement, was not a treaty, and that "it may be a question how far Russia is under any obligation to refram from privateering in consequence of that declaration." We have no doubt that Russia will adhere to that engagement to which she was a party; but the refusal of the United States to become a party to it leaves us free to employ privateers whenever we shall be at war.

Mr. Lawrence puts a new face on the famous "three rules" of the Alabama claims treaty. He maintains that the three rules do not extend beyond the settlement of that controversy. Great Britain caused a protest to be inserted in the treaty that she did not consider the three rules as sanctioned by international law; and although she engaged to unite with our government in recommending their adoption by other nations she has steadily refused to do so, which is equivalent to the repudiation of the rules, except as a basis for the Alabama settlement. Mr. Lawrence is on safe ground in contending that the three rules cannot bind Russia, which was no

Mr. Lawrence is clear and explicit that Russia is perfectly free to purchase "merchant vessels" in our markets even if she dition of affairs," says Mr. Lawrence, "Russia is as much at liberty to buy merchant ships as England is to buy horses in Vermont and New Hampshire, which she is said to be doing extensively."

#### Indignant Women. Judge Hilton, who cannot keep a hotel,

recently endeavored to give a reason for it, and has probably stirred up a hornet's nest of feminine wrath. He said that the cause of the fiasco of the Woman's Home was not the absence of poll parrots, or sewing machines, or clothes hooks in the wall. nor even the enforced exclusion of pet terriers, but the absence and strict exclusion from the premises of man in any other form than that of mere hotel functionaries or waiters. In fact, Judge Hilton was convinced that the great benevolence came to an untimely end because it assumed somewhat the character of a convent, and because the American woman who earns enough money to live decently is not disposed to submit herself to the discipline of a conventual life for the sake of a little additional elegance in her room and luxury at dinner. In fact, the "neat little cottage, with the ground for the floor," and its best room made cheery for Smith. Jones or Robinson, as any one of them may drop in, is a far finer home in the eyes of any woman than a marble solitude—that is, if vanity and ostentation have not displaced the good womanly qualities of head and heart Judge Hilton's opinion was therefore a compliment, as it implied that a mistaken charity had failed because it appealed to a taste that could only exist in the women of the time by the sacrifice of a true feminine instinct. But certain of the women who instinct. But certain of the women who are rattlesankes, tarantelss, contipedes and scorare distinguished in these times for unfemininity of thought propose to organize an indignation meeting to denounce the Judge, and in fact have already denounced him in some resolutions of the purest and happiest bouffe. Terrible is the punishment in store for this sententions Judge.

# To Dock or Not to Dock !

Mr. Bergh, supported by a veterinary surgeon full of points, returns to the defence of the horse's tail. There are four grounds on which this great issue is debated. These are-Fashion, convenience, beauty, bealth. Fashion is an emnipotent power, and of course the horse's tail is fully within the limit of its operation. Man submits himself absolutely to fashion and woman does the same. Both these divine products of creation are cramped, mutilated, twisted, compressed, puffed out, shortened or stretched as fashion dictates; and shall the decrees of such an authority be denied for ments as to the real cause of death. The the mere protection of a horse's tail? This when thirty-two Coroner's doctor only made an external is preposterous, and Mr. Bergh ought to be seven yours old.

ashamed to pretend it. There is a famous history recounted in the Talmud, or some-where else, which represents that Aaron once proposed to Moses that they should respectively dock or amputate their noses, but Moses objected on the ground that it was the fashion to wear them. If two men of their dignity and distinction should consent to wear such noses as they probably had only because it was the fashion it is monstrous to urge that a mere horsetail may not be shortened for an equally good reason. Mr. Bergh's objections to docking being thus found untenable on their first ground the reader may judge the minor arguments for himself.

Duffy's Dignity.

A prisoner in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court on Saturday had the temerity to beg a chew of tobacco from the presiding justice, Judge Duffy. Now, there is nothing nconsistent with the dignity of a court in a chew taken by the judge on the bench, even if he should be compelled to remove it temporarily from his cheek while pronouncing sentence on an offender. It may, indeed, be admissible for a prisoner to indulge in a quid, especially if he is recovering from a "periodical" and has passed the night in a cell, provided that he introduces it into his mouth on the sly and does not expectorate before the eyes of the judge. But for a prisoner at the bar to coolly stretch out his hand toward the Bench and with an air of social familiarity exclaim, Judge, give us a chew!" is certainly calculated to impair the dignity of a court. So Judge Duffy thought when the request was made of him, and while he indignantly and proudly thrust his tobacco back into the pecket of his judicial pantaloons he gave the presumptuous prisoner a quid pro quo in the shape of a five-dollar fine for "con-

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the H. Pattberg, New York. J. K Hyer, Grand Hotel. Mrs C. A. Sexion, Cloveland. Mrs. Richard Rush, Philadelphia. B. E. Wheelock, Worcester, Mass, A. C. Case, New York, Grand Hotel, C. M. Hicks, Brooklyn, Hotel d'Isly. Jerome Wicelock, Worcester, Rass, C. A. Coffin, Breekiya, Rotel d'Isly, John H. Heller and wife, New York. W. Daiton, New Jersey, Grand Hotel, W. C. Whitfield, United States Navy. J. J. Saibolm, Brooklyn, Hotel d'isly. Carl Amann, New York, Hotel Violet. W. S. Dowling, Brooklyn, Hotel d'Isly. E. F. Garrett, Philadelphia. Hotel d'Isly. A. Torrance, New York, Hotel Windson. Miss H. M. Day, New York, Hotel Violet. Wayne Grawold, Montrest, Grand Hotel. Jacob Munr, Phila I. Iphia, Hotel Beilevan. Jacob Muhr, Phila I. Iphia, Hotel Beilevee,
Hermann Alch, New York, Hotel Pavilion.
Charles Tohnston, New York, Grand Hotel.
Thomas Hinlon, New Jersey, Cook's Hotel,
H. M. Gummings, New York, Grand Hotel.
E. Sanderson, Milwankee, Splendide Hotel.
Louis F. Brugman, New York, Hotel Violet.
R. H. Hartgell, Gincianati, Hotel de l'Oriont,
Noah Pavis, New York, Hotel de l'Athónóz.
A. Goopel, New York, Place du Palais Royal,
A. de Tejada, New York, Hotel Buckingham.
Francis A. Brugman, New York, Hotel de Bavère.
Charles H. Dewey, Omaha, Hotel de Boulogue.
John R. Brady, New York, Hotel de Boulogue.
John R. Brady, New York, Hotel de Boulogue.
John R. Brady, New York, Hotel de Boulogue.
Henry Bennry, New York, No. 70 Rus Bésunqui Henry Bennry, New York, No. 70 Rus Bésumu W. J. Bains, Brooklyn, No. 24 Rue Faisanderie. Charles N. Swift, New York, Hotel de Boulogne George Wurz, Now Jersey, No. 46 Rue Lalaystta S. Ornskin, New York, No. 5 Rue de Strasbourg Emil S. Leir and wife, New York, Hotel Pavillos Emil Kuebl, New York. No. 5 Rue de Strasbo

Ely H. Breitspank, Chicago, No. 66 Rue St. Saint-F. K. M. Jones, Boston, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfal-William M. Ward, New York, No. 72 Avenue Rel de

Fraer, Iswa, Hotel du Chemin du Fer du Nord

F. P. Lasala and wife, New York, Splendide Hotel

Frank W. Norcross, New York, No. 9 Rue B

N. J. Sands, New York, No. 12 Avenue Rol de John H. Sheeban, New York, Hotel on la Tour St.

J. M. Carrero and son, New York, No. 9 Ecurios H. B. Barnett, New Jersey, No. 3 Rue Jean Jacquet

Charles F. Butter and wife, Buston, No. 9 Rue de la Nrs. H. Dunn and D. R. Dunn, Boston, No. 9 Rue de

in Bioglainsuce.

Theodore Wilkons and Miss Annie Wilkons, Now York, Hotel Violet. J. Crittenden Watson, United States Navy, No. 00

Rue Basic Rempart.
General John B. Gordon will deliver the oration at
the floral decoration of the graves of the Confederate
dost at Frederick, Md., June 6.

The White Mountains will this year have a news-paper to be called The White Mountain Echo. It will be culted by Mr. Markinsticid Addley. Gustave Dord is joily and round-faced. He was re-cently asked why he worked so much, and he replied

that it was because he was esten up by enout.

The President has recognized Ignacio Calderon as
Consul of Belivia at New York, and John Setton

Scooter Kernan, of New York, is as tall as a been pole and has very little to say until the proper occasion. He never plants the times of his rheteric until all danger of frost is over.

Englishmen are surprised become we with a proto, too basis are increasing our consemption of cotton. They ask, with alarm, what we would use if we had free trade. Why, we would make cotton goods for the world.

European Journals contain many articles about our American rationals, showing in special alianions more than an abstract interest in them. So much European capitables been invested in our railroads that Europeans electures our diameted position quite as attentively as we do, and sometimes with a great deal

more sense.

Hans Markert painted a picture in which he represented the Emperor's horse preceded by four lovely unde women with the beautiful faces of well-known Viennese ladica. There was much scandal and todig-nation, all of which has subsided toto a quiet pride to the picture on the part of the ladica themselves. Ha-

man nature ognin.
London Truth ;-"America is a country somewhat currourly constituted, and Morrisser was a man pos-sessed of a good deal of materal humor. The last time that I was in his New York establishment be discussed with the for one hour upon the relative merits of free trade and protection, while in another part of the room the game of fare was being played." There lives aix miles from Bichmont, Va., Mrz. Martha T. Hopkins, who is only thirty-nine years old marries at twenty years of age, took her second bus-band when she was twenty-four years old, her third when she was twenty-seven years old, her fourth when thirty-two years old and her fifth when thirty